

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT....SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of the Methodist Church.

Petitions were presented by the following Senators, viz: Moses, Drattin, Thurman, Bristow and James, which were appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the benefit of Rebecca Morrison, and heirs of Jos. A. Morrison, dec'd.; authorizing the said Rebecca to file a bill in the Adair Circuit Court, to sell three tracts of land; passed.

Also, a bill from H. R., for the benefit of Richard Buchanan and Benj. Hayden; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill from H. R., for the benefit of Sylvester and Rebecca Patten, changing their names to Stafford, with an amendment legitimating them; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Wm. Waddington, of Caldwell, authorizing him to bring certain slaves into this State.

Mr. PATTERSON stated the circumstances of this case to be, that the petitioner in 1843 or 1844, removed to the State of Mississippi, with the intention of settling there, and took his slaves with him; disappointed in his expectations there, he returned to Kentucky, not however abandoning his intention of removing to Mississippi during the ensuing fall, if he could make satisfactory arrangements; the state of his affairs here, however, the ill health and subsequent decease of his wife, has induced him to yield all idea of removing from the State, and he now desires to bring his slaves back.

Mr. BUTLER regretted that it fell to his lot to oppose a measure in which his friend from Caldwell felt a personal interest, but he felt compelled under a high sense of duty, to oppose all such bills. We have a general law against the policy of importing slaves into this Commonwealth. A law is a rule of action, uniform and universal, and when it ceases to be such, it becomes capricious and oppressive. Successive applications of this kind have been repeated to such an extent, as to insure an almost indiscriminate importation of slaves into the State. The grounds upon which such applications are based, are always specious, and in almost every case, the same: indeed to avoid trouble to the Legislature and to individual citizens, it would be better to stereotype the usual petition, and have it printed, ready for the signature of any one who wishes to bring slaves into the State. What are the circumstances of this case? This man so slightly bound by local ties, or patriotic feelings, as to be willing to emigrate from the State, went to the South, with the view perhaps of making his slaves more profitable; finding himself mistaken, he returns to Ky., and asks permission now to bring back his slaves. It matters not that those slaves were taken from Ky. Are we to lant out the herds of slaves who have been taken from Ky., and bring them again among us? There is no reason why the importation of such, more than others, should be permitted. If these constant exceptions are to be made, the general law is a mockery; why worse, it is a chain upon one, and an immunity to others. He was opposed to interfering with the established policy of the State as indicated by the law of 1833.

Mr. HEADY—A proper modification of the law of 1833, would obviate all the difficulty, and prevent all the trouble, which arises year, after year from applications of this sort. He was against the law at the time of its adoption; but would not now vote for its unconditional repeal. He desired, however, a modification, which would obviate the necessity of these repeated applications for individual legislation.

Gentlemen would come here with petitions from their constituents, to be permitted to bring slaves into the State—have their petitions granted, and then turn round and oppose every effort made to modify the law. He moved to pass this bill over in the orders of the day, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. PATTERSON—No senator upon that floor was a firmer friend of the general law of 1833, or had manifested that friendship in a more unequivocal manner than himself. The law, as his friend from Jefferson had said, was a rule of action; but it is sometimes necessary to change this rule of action, and such was the object of the bill before the Senate. There were circumstances that required and justified individual exceptions to the general law, and this he believed to be a case of that description.

The passage of this bill, would not violate the spirit of the law of 1833. The object of that law, was to prevent the further importation of slaves into this State—this bill grants permission to bring back some slaves taken from the State—does not give the petitioner liberty to go into another State, and buy slaves; and bring them here.

Mr. HARRIS—Has always been opposed to the law of 1833, and believes it to be an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the citizens. Moved to reconvene the bill, with instructions to committee, to bring in a bill to modify the law of 1833, so as to permit citizens of Kentucky to bring slaves into the State for their own use.

Upon this motion, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Drattin, Evans, Harris, Heady, James, Marshall, McNair, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, Russell, J. Speed Smith, South, Thurman and Walker—20.	NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Butler, Crenshaw, Fox, Hardin, Hawkins, Holloway, Key, Slanahan, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Wall and Wilkins—16.
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Mr. BOYD, from Committee on Religion, reported a resolution against the petition of Letitia Ann Casey, for a divorce.

Mr. PEYTON moved to recommit the petition to the committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, which motion was adopted.—Yea—Nays—15.

Mr. BOYD, from same committee, reported a resolution against the petition of Catharine Hutchinson, for a divorce, which on motion of Mr. BRISTOW, was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. THORNTON, bill to settle the claim of C. J. Blackburn against the State of Kentucky; referred.

Mr. RICE, a bill to amend an act establishing the Lawrence County Coal Mining Company; referred.

Mr. DRAFFIN, a bill to protect sheep from destruction by dogs in this State; passed.

Mr. TODD, from select committee, reported a bill concerning conveyances of property made in trust; referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HEADY, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the Kentucky Military Institute, with amendments; referred.

Mr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to employ a proper person to examine the ceiling of the Senate Chamber, and repair the same if necessary; passed.

Mr. RUSSELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That so much of the Governor's message as relates to further legislation on the subject of a settlement with the Board of Internal Improvement, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a written communication from the Governor, containing sundry nominations in the militia, which were concurred in. Also, the nomination of the following persons as Sheriffs, which were concurred in:

Henry Wingate, Franklin county; V. H. Jones, Edmonson county; G. W. King, Henderson county; Samuel Tipton, Estill county; Richard Soward, Mason county; Wm. Almer, Owsley county; and R. B. Hall, Barren county.

Orders of the Day.

The resolutions of the H. R., providing for the presentation of a sword to the widow of Maj. P. N. Barbour, dec'd., and for the removal of his remains to Kentucky, for the purpose of interment, came up in the orders of the day.

Mr. SPEED SMITH said, that no one was more willing and ready than himself, to award merit to distinguished officers who had served their country well; but while he would participate in rendering the need of applause and admiration to this gallant young officer, he would not at the same time forget that something was due to others, who had in days gone by, fallen in the service of their country. We had a Davy—John Allen—a Simpson—a Todd, and many others, whose names deserve to be recorded in our memories, and this young hero was fit associate in that galaxy of brave and noble spirits.

With the view of devising some suitable plan, which would embrace all, he moved the reference of the resolutions to a select committee.

Mr. HARRIS united with the Senator from Madison, in rendering all honor to the gallant hero who offered up his life in the vindication of his country's honor; but to the poor, ragged and forgotten soldier, whose name is never heralded through the public prints, and whose bones bleach on the deserted battle-field, belongs much praise, as to the officer, with his epaulets, and his glittering sword, and his waving plume. He was not in favor of making any distinction, but should it be the sense of the Senate to pass resolutions of this nature, he should move an amendment, by way of addition, providing for the removal of the remains of one of Kentucky's most distinguished sons—the lamented Wm. T. Barry, that they might find a last resting place upon the soil of his own State.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH.—The passage of these resolutions would require the expenditure of money—the sword, if provided, and the removal of the mangled corpse, would require the use of money.—If the resolutions were merely intended as an empty compliment, he should vote against them.—Kentuckians want no such compliment. He wanted to place on the hill overlooking the capitol, a monument of Kentucky marble, inscribed with the names of those, whose steps in peace illustrated the life of a citizen, and whose acts in war, had achieved for themelves and their country, an imperishable renown. He would not embarrass the resolutions against the wishes of the friends of them, and without drew his motion.

Mr. PEYTON explained, that he had said that the resolution itself could not appropriate money—that further action in a proper manner was contemplated.

Mr. HELM remarked that nothing so sensibly excited the finer feelings of his nature, as a recital of the events of a warrior hero's life. He would heartily unite in any effort to honor the memory of the brave men, who had fallen in defense of their country's honor. This young hero had been actively engaged in a war which he feared, was but yet in its incipient stage. Mexico is watching with anxious eye the political strife and dissension in this country, and hopes to reap great advantages therefrom. He desired the United States, and the several States comprising this great confederacy, to present an unbroken front in this war, and to show that arch intriguer, the betrayer of public and private trusts, who has managed again to assume the direction of the destiny of the Mexican States, that he has nothing to expect from internal dissension here. One Kentuckian has fallen, let Kentucky—the nursery of brave men—commemorate the chivalry of her son, in the manner proposed.

With the view of carrying out the objects proposed in the resolutions, Mr. H. moved to refer them to a select committee, and they were accordingly so referred.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nourse.

The journal of yesterday was read.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the report was ordered to be printed, and together with so much of the Governor's message as relates to this subject, referred to a Select Committee.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Waller, Desha, Salter, Covington, Wright and Stewart, which were referred to appropriate committees.

A petition of certain widows of Mason county, and another of citizens of the same county, were read, and referred.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry acts and bills.

On motion of Mr. MERIWETHER the petition of citizens of Clarke, &c., praying a new county, was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the benefit of Benjamin Paine; reported the bill without amendment; passed.

On Religion—against the petition of Fletcher Sullivan; a motion was made to refer the petition back again with instructions. It was discussed by Messrs. Botts, Crockett, Armstrong, Towles, and Evans, carried.

Also—on the petition of Maria J. Shelby, a bill for divorce. The petition having been read and discussed by Messrs. Glenn, Wortham, Young, Spalding, Proctor and Botts. The yeas and nays were called, and the vote stood ayes 44, nays 51. So the bill was rejected.

On Internal improvement—a resolution requesting information from the board of Internal Improvement; adopted.

Also—a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as refers to Internal Improvement, with the report of the board to the Committee on Internal Improvement; adopted.

Special Order.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House took up the Convention bill.

Mr. HANSON addressed the House at length, in favor of the bill. He had supposed that the bill would pass the House without any discussion; that every member here had made up his mind upon the question. As a friend of a Convention, he was willing and ready to meet the question. A member from a Convention county, he was expected to say something by those whom he represented, in favor of the measure.

He would in the first place proceed to notice some objections of those who were opposed to the bill, particularly of his friend from Franklin, (Mr. Reed) who had occupied the floor yesterday.

He did not appear here to assail the venerable constitution under which he now lived; he did not appear to assail the framers of that instrument, or the men of their day. He revered their patriotism, their many virtues; but he appeared here to express his opinion as a freeman, and as the representative of a free people. The gentleman yesterday characterized the Constitution under which we live, as the child of the revolution, and therefore revered it. If sir it is entitled to reverence on that account, much more was the Constitution of 1792; yet certainly there were provisions in it which he would not wish to see re-enacted. He could not yield to this logic. Mr. H. proceeded to notice some of the provisions of the Constitution of 1792. It could only be changed or amended in a particular mode, and that very difficult to accomplish. The Convention which formed the existing Constitution, was not called by the people, but by the Legislature. Under the old instrument, the Governor was elected, not by the people, but similarly to the President of the United States by electors. Senators were elected in a similar mode. They had the power to fill any vacancies which might occur among their own number.

While the question comes up then for a change—when a new constitution was demanded, it was declared that there was danger in a change; that the spirit of the age was ultra; that it could not with safety be trusted. The same denunciations were uttered against it which are reiterated now. Mr. H. said he revered the men who formed our present constitution. But they themselves did not believe they possessed all the wisdom necessary for making an unalterable constitution. They provided a mode in which it might be amended. No argument could be drawn from the wisdom of their instrument against change. Time can never concurate error; never!! The convention which formerly assembled here in Frankfort, remained in session only twenty days, and then broke up in peace and harmony. It is supposed that excitement, insurrection or ruin, will attend the sittings of a convention. The former was a time of deep and general excitement; yet, no outbreak occurred, no disturbance of the usual quiet. It was one of the beauties of our government, that changes could be made in the fundamental laws without confusion or anarchy.

Mr. H. did not feel bound to state what amendments were needed; but he would point out some of them. He had not the arrogance to say that he

could make a better Constitution than the present one; but he felt sure a Convention, with the lights of past experience before them, could do so.

He adverted to the history of the U. States Constitution. It was framed by the sages of the Revolution, with all their political experience; and yet it was imperfect. Many of the most valuable guarantees of our rights have been secured in amendments. The right of a free expression of opinion—of the press—of speech—of petition—of trial by jury—of excessive bail—all had been secured by amendments. It would be recollecting what difficulties occurred on the election of President Jefferson—all from the imperfection of the Constitution.

Mr. H. next noticed some amendments which were desired by the friends of a convention and viewed first, the judiciary system.

He did not desire an elective judiciary, nor had he ever seen six Kentuckians who did desire it. But the present system was radically wrong. He wished to see it revised. The terms of office should be reduced and shortened. The gentleman yesterday said that corrupt judges could be removed by abolishing the courts under which they held office; but by this plan ninety-nine innocent were involved in the punishment of one guilty judge.

Mr. H. spoke at length upon the evils of the judiciary system, and also upon the tenures of the clerk and sheriff's offices. He alluded to the subject of slavery. He did not favor emancipation. But he wished a constitutional provision respecting emancipated slaves. They were dangerous to the property of the State. This matter of itself was of importance enough to warrant a convention. He wished also to take away the power of granting divorces, and of changing names, from the legislature, priviledged sources of local legislation.

He would impose a limit to the power of contracting debt by the State.

The history of other States was a warning upon this question. Mr. H. alluded to these topics at some length, and concluded by observing that the people called for a convention, they would have one now, or at no distant day. The other branch of the legislature had concurred in the privilege by a great majority, and he hoped this house would do the same.

On motion of Mr. GRAVES the bill before the House was laid upon the table for the purpose of taking up the convention bill reported from the Senate. The Senate bill was then read and the second reading dispensed with.

Mr. MERIWETHER offered two amendments, which the House refused to adopt.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment relative to the determination of the number of qualified voters by the commissioners of elections. The amendment was supported by the mover, and discussed by Messrs. McHenry, Stevenson, Waller, Evans, Reed, Hanson, Crockett and Brown, when the question being taken on the amendment, it was rejected; ayes 17—nays 81.

The third reading being dispensed with the bill passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Abell, Alexander, Armstrong, Bell, Board, W. S. Botts, Bowman, Bowmar, Boyd, Bradford, Brown, Bush, Clark, Colb, Coleman, Crawford, Crockett, Covington, Desha, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, English, Evans, Fletcher, Foley, Glenn, Graves, Haggard, Hager, Hull, Hanson, Hord, Hoy, Ireland, D. Irvine, J. Irwin, Johnston, J. R. Jones, W. L. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Marshall, Martin, Mayhall, Mays, McArthur, Moore, Morton, Munford, Oglesby, Owens, Page, Pearl, Phillips, Proctor, Purdon, Riddle, Ronse, Salter, Smith, Sooy, Spalding, Steele, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbot, Tandy, Thompson, Towles, Verrett, Wade, Walker, Waller, Wheeler, White, Williams and Wright—81.

Nays—Messrs. Spangler, Ahunt, Botts, Devereux, Dickerson, Harrison, Hoy, Hobbs, McCallister, McHenry, Meriwether, Mitchell, Reed, Rhea, Spur, Thomas and Wortham—17.

On leave Mr. PEARL from a select committee reported a resolution for the impeachment of John A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county; referred to Messrs. Pearl, Botts, and Armstrong.

The House then adjourned.

Congress.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 2d inst.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution submitted by Mr. Cobb, in favor of rescinding that portion of the 41st rule, which permits any member desiring to be excused from voting, to make a brief statement of his reasons for desiring to be excused, was adopted—yeas 85, nays 73.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the States in their order for resolutions. Among those introduced were the following:

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories inquire into the propriety and expediency of setting apart and defining by district metes and bounds, a district of country west of the Rocky Mountains for the use of the Indians in the Oregon Territory in perpetuity, in which district no white man shall settle without permission of the President of the United States; and then only for the purpose of instructing and improving the Indians.

Mr. TIBBATS submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of increasing the tariff of duties on all dutiable articles under the present tariff act as high as the revenue standard will permit; or of imposing duties on spirits distilled or manufactured in the United States; also, on licenses to retailers of liquors; also, on pleasure carriages and gold and silver ware, as war measure, instead of levying duties on tea and coffee."

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1847.

Capt. BANKHEAD, from Virginia, was in Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., beating up recruits to fill up a company raising in Richmond, Va., for the war. Where is all the chivalry of the Old Dominion!

TEA AND COFFEE.—The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The Union, in publishing the letter, urges in very strong terms, the passage of the measure recommended:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1846.

SIR.—Permit me most respectfully to call your attention to the views submitted in my last annual report in regard to imposing duties on tea and coffee.

The duties were suggested in view of the necessity of obtaining the loan therein proposed, and this department feels bound to communicate the opinion entertained by it, that in the absence of these duties, it will probably be wholly impracticable to negotiate the loan on such terms as would be permitted by Congress. Most respectfully, your obt. servt.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES J. MCKAY.
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE PROGRESS OF PROGRESS.—The following, from the new paper Captain Stockton has gotten up in California, shows us the progress of things there:

ELECTION RETURNS.—SAN JUAN, September 16, 1846. An election was held on the 15th for Alcalde, which resulted in the choice of Mateo Felon.

H. W. QUEEN, Lieut.

Commanding Post and Superintendent of election.

The Lieutenant of the forces, it seems, was the superintendent of the election. This was the Bo-
napartian mode of recovering "freedom of action," and "liberty of the will."

Mr. Polk's organ speaks of the Sub-Treasury as "a perfectly harmless fiscal arrangement." Mr. Polk himself, a year ago, spoke of the annexation of Texas as "a bloodless achievement." Perhaps the Sub-Treasury will be as "harmless" as the Mexican war is "bloodless."—*Louisville Journal*.

For the Commonwealth.

No. 2.

To remedy the delays in the administration of justice, we contend there should be at least three regular terms of the Circuit Court every year, giving a fixed portion of each term to the preparation, and hearing of chancery causes—that such causes shall, if brought and process served thirty days before court, require answers, and steps of preparation, at the first term; and be set for hearing at the second term; subject to continuances for good cause shown, as in common law suits—giving defendants the right of filing answers in the clerk's office within the thirty days after process served, and hastening complaints to preparation by notice thereof. Give the parties full facilities for hastening each other, and compel your judges to hear and decide, and we can attain a system which will look much more like one intended and calculated for the administration of justice than the present.

The present mode, of having no set days for chancery business, but making it await the finish of common law proceedings, is absurd in itself. What reason is there why the man whose claim addresses itself to the conscience of the court, shall not be heard as soon as that of him who relies upon the letter of the law? There is none whatever, allowing the chancery cause to be called at any hour of the term, keeps the parties who desire to attend the hearing throughout the whole period of the court. Two weeks, perhaps three, "he sits, not like patience on a monument smiling at grief," but rather the personification of impatience, grinning at a lazy Judge, drawling along with common law cause after common law cause, and too frequently, as that docket closes and his hopes begin, the Judge concludes he is tired, and court is adjourned until court in course. The story is, that a gay daring cavalier once agreed with the Devil, if his satanic majesty would give him unrestrained license to enjoy himself as he pleased for a given period, at its expiration he might take him to his dominions and do with him as he wished. The agreement was made, and time sped on delightfully to our cavalier, but in the midst of his full and happy enjoyment of himself, the time ran out; the Devil came and demanded compliance with the contract; the cavalier begged time—only a year or two—then only to finish the round of pleasure he was in. But no, the Devil would not consent. At last the cavalier appealed to a lawyer, who heard the case, and readily advised, unless the Devil gave the time, the longest period asked, to throw the case into chancery. This course was suggested, when the Devil responded, he would wait the time, rather than trust the delay of a chancery cause. No man can foresee when a suit in chancery is to end. Look at any docket in the older counties, and you find suits pending, that have lived out one or more generations. Parties have died—revivors made again and again, until a bundle of papers is made, large enough to frighten a lazy Judge into a continuance, rather than look into it to find the state of preparation.

In some circuits lawyers make money on specific employments, to get continuances in chancery suits. The writer accidentally picked up the proposition of a defendant to give his counsel \$50 each term he would continue a chancery cause, brought to foreclose a mortgage, and had the curiosity to look and see how often he made the fee, and found that he had obtained continuances three courts, and consequently made \$150. This cause was three years in court, and the complainant was induced to abate \$300 of his claim rather than incur the delay of waiting a foreclosure. In one circuit, three years since, many causes could be found, brought to enjoin common law judgments for debt, which had been pending until the defendants were so worn out, they failed to attend, and continuance after continuance was made, with no step taken on either side. These suits will show there was no grounds truly for the injunctions. The delay of payment was all that was desired, and the 10 per cent. damages amounted to nothing, when two or three year's protraction was obtained, which could, from the crowded condition of the common law docket, and the practice of the court be almost certainly counted upon.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—The following list of new counterfeits is exposed in the last number of Goodman's Counterfeit Detector:

The *Notre Dame Bank of Kentucky*—2's, letter A, payable Nov. 18, 1845, M. T. Scott, cashier; signatures and filling up engraved.

Salt Bank of Indiana—1's, of this bank have recently appeared. We have not been able to obtain an accurate description of them. The engraving is rather lighter, and poor.

Bank of Kentucky—2's payable to J. W. Hunt and others; signatures engraved and retouched with ink; engraving bad.

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville—1's, pay J. E. Sanders, letter A. Aug. 1845, Virgil McKnight. Vignette, Goddess of Liberty, a few houses, and a ship in the back ground. The engraving rather poor. The genuine bills of this description have for a vignette "Reapers and dogs."

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Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Admiralty, Common Pleas, and Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—599-11.

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
Will practice law in partnership in the different Courts held in their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confined to them, in any of the adjoining counties Office on St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-11.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON of Lexington, and GEO. R. MCKEE, of Frankfort, will practice law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals.

GEORGE R. MCKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Frankfort, Henry, Owen and Madison, and, leaving an undivided business in Garrard, will reside at the Court Office in Frankfort, Ky.

March 3, 1844—500-45.

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will give their joint attention to any business confined to them, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will attend to the collection of money, and the prosecution of law-suits, in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Laws. April 1, 1844—599-11.

LYSANDER BORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-11.

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will practice law in the Washington, Eastern, and Circuit Courts.

Office, Westgate St. Court street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-11.

BEN. MONROE,

Has associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confined to them. April 1, 1844—599-11.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice law in partnership, in the Court of Appeals in Frankfort, by the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 27, 1844—600-11.

ROBERT C. MCKEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
Has resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confined to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1844—600-11.

T. D. TILFORD,

LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

Will attend jointly to business referred to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the Commonwealth. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—700-45.

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,

Will practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Reed's Law Office. Through the various charitable institutions of a benevolent character, Dr. Hensley, Jr. was appointed "Resident Surgeon" to the U. S. Army, and received full of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1844—502-45.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residing at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Baltzell's Barber shop, where he may be found at all hours, except when engaged in professional business. January 5, 1844.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,

Will give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 2, 1844—713-40.

DOCTOR

J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—705-45.

MUNSELL & CO'S.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. Baltzell's Eat More, Main St.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Will respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical and other Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c. Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass, Glue, Shoe, Gold and Silver Leaf Smalls, Bronzes, &c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand. The purity and genuineness of every article warranted. Prescriptions filled daily, and at a discount. Medical services, and all hours of the night.

We wish to sell for cash. Our prices are very low; and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.

We have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuban tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices. March 24, 1844—502-45.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

W. P. LOOMIS,

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Common WATCHES; Together with a very fine assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF PART OF

Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Medallions, Miniature Settings, Gold, Steel, Pearl Chains; Gold and Pearl Pins, Gold Diamond Pointed Pins, in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles, with Perforated, plain and cataract Glasses; Silver Forks and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Tassels, Steel Beads, Purse Mounts; Steel Claws for Revolvers and Knives.

Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.

W. P. STORE, few doors East of the Market House, Frankfort, Kentucky. November 17, 1844—705-45.

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, IRON,
AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALSTON,
Will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

ALRIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.

Guttering done on the shortest notice.

All kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.

J. P. COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices for Cash. Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 30, 1844—705-45.

100 KEGS CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$100 per ton. No. 1, at \$15. DODSON & GRAHAM. Oct. 14, 1844—707-11.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

At 2, Swigert's Row.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1844. 700-245-11.



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, STOVES,
GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE.

No. 11, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ALSO, Dealers in The-Plate, Zinc, Block-Tin, Brass, and
American Sheet Iron, Wire, Rivets, Brass Knives, etc.
PRIVATE STOVES, of choice steel, and perfectly
finished, for burning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly
AIGHT. January 1, 1847.

CITY HOTEL.

D. TUTTLE & SONS.

Her leave to inform their friends and the public, that they will, on Saturday, the 11th of November last, open their well known Hotel on Front street, between Main and Walnut. The hotel will be entirely new, and will be located in the most business part of the city. It has, also, the advantage of two iron stoves, the main entrance on Front street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of rooms, all elegantly situated. The hotel will also, rooms for single gentlemen, and will be well supplied.

The proprietors trust by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.

W. H. TUTTLE, G. P. TUTTLE, G. P. TUTTLE,
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—738-574-11.

PICKIN TEA STORE,

NOS. 75 AND 77, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.

This Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing

CHIGAS FAMILY TEAS.

The Company are especially interested in Importers and Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, where will be found at all times, a large general as assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, and perfectly solicated to call and sell immediately. Either of the proprietors are authorized to settle the business of the firm.

Merchants and others visiting the city to buy in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities of the TEAS have been offered in this market.

G. S. VELZER, Agent in New York, Cincinnati, N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices. December 1, 1846—728-574-11.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.

(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,
No. 115, Main street, (1/2 way down below Fourth)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and
most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also, Gentleman's fancy wear, such as Cavats, Seals, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, &c.

NOV. 24, 1844—7-7-11.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Franklin Springs, the first Monday in April last.

The property was purchased by the subscriber, solely on account of its great adaptability, for every object of Academical purposes; being entirely separated from all the contaminations of Town Life; the locality being airy and healthy; the Mineral Waters salubrious; the Building elegant, extensive and commodious.

In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, Mental, Intellectual and Physical, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the Course of Instruction will be limited to MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, will be properly conducted.

The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in the Institute, and others will be added as may be required:

Rev. R. T. ALLEN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

F. A. HALL, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature.

MARSH S. HARMON, A. M., Teacher of the French and German Languages.

R. N. ALLEN, Esq., Teacher of English Literature.

The Academy will be divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in October, and the second on the first Monday in March. Pupils will be received, however, at any time, and charged for tuition, to be paid in advance.

TERMS—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE: For Boarding and Tuition, per session, \$75.00
Washing and Laundry, 5.00
For the French and German Languages, extra, 10.00
For the English and German Languages, extra, 10.00
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For Tuition, with the number of hours known personally or by reputation, to decide the amount to be paid.

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